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COSTA RICA, EL SALVADOR REJECT CONTADORA

PA121302 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1223 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Bogota -- Costa Rica and El Salvador have rejected the final draft of the Contadora Group document, which sought to reconcile the various positions to secure the signing of the peace document. This move marks the definite collapse of that group's efforts. The final draft was a carefully balanced proposal on arms control in the area. It constitutes the final version of the document drafted after more than 30 months of negotiations that failed to obtain a consensus due to the various parties' refusal to accept measures to reduce the number of their military troops and arsenals.

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount, who also serves as that nation's vice president, wrapped up the end of Contadora's mediation efforts. He said: We will set aside the fraternal guidance of the combined nations who were involved in this effort.

The Contadora Group was created in January 1983. It was made up by Panama, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela. Last year Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Uruguay joined its efforts in the so-called Support Group.

The rejection of the final proposal by a single country is sufficient to block the formalization of the document. Before daybreak today, the Costa Rican and Salvadoran Governments released a joint statement in which they maintain that the draft lacks adequate verification and control mechanisms. The bottleneck, which was impossible to break, was the refusal by Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras to reduce their armament levels and number of troops, and in the case of the Honduran Government, the joint military maneuvers with the United States.

New Forums Sought

PA121405 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1230 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] At a news conference, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal has stated that a group made up of Central American democratic countries would reportedly seek solutions to the regional conflict by introducing changes and suggestions to the peace act. These changes and suggestions are viewed as fundamental to establish democracy in Central America.

For his part Salvadoran Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo stressed that we will respond to the Contadora document by saying that we are facing the regional problem and for this reason, we want to explore and resort to forums that are more dynamic and active.

They both agreed that Contadora should have been more demanding regarding the compliance with the objectives of the peace act which has not been signed yet.

Castillo said that we urgently need to resort to more active and dynamic forums and noted that we are leaving the forum of complacency to turn to a more demanding forum.

Meanwhile, Madrigal admitted that the act which has been presented to them does not solve the Central American problem. He emphasized: We do not believe that we have advanced positively and for this reason, we should seek new ways instead of submitting ourselves to the tutelage of traditional organizations. Consequently, we should resort to new forums.

The group of Central American countries, except for Nicaragua, will seek to reconcile their interests in order to find an overall solution to the regional conflict. A meeting of the plenipotentiaries of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica will be held in San Salvador soon to analyze the most recent proposal that the Contadora Group delivered in Panama. Based on this analysis, they will draft a document that will be ratified by the foreign ministers of the four countries who will meet in Guatemala City on a date that has not yet been set. Subsequently, they would convoke a meeting with the Contadora Group and Nicaragua to present this document and thus try to find support to get the Sandinist regime to feel committed to this document.

According to Madrigal and Castillo, commitments must be fulfilled not only in political but in military matters. Regarding this, Madrigal said that statements on democracy and freedom must not remain only as philosophical principles in the document.

A schedule must be set to force the countries to make the changes that we all expect will result from the peace act. If there is no willingness to do so then we would be deceiving ourselves by signing an act that will not have a specific schedule for implementation and thus, we would be signing a document that is not valid.

They also said that the Central American problem cannot be solved by a few countries, regardless of how valuable their contribuions are. Therefore, they noted: We believe that the democratic world must become aware of the struggle we are involved in and if they are truly interested in democratizing Central America and helping this process and evolution become positive, they whould not remain isolated.

They insisted that the democratization issue and the problem of weapons in the region must be solved satisfactorily with systems of verification and control.

BOMB EXPLODES IN BUENOS AIRES ISLAMIC SCHOOL

PY121857 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0325 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (NA) -- According to police sources, a medium-powered bomb exploded last night in an Islamic school located at 1500 Alberti Street in this capital. The explosion damaged the plaster of the building, but there were no casualties. The bomb exploded at 2340. The Federal Police immediately arrived at the school, where they deactivated another bomb.

The explosion broke many windows and damaged the walls and some furniture. Islamic children and youngsters attend the school during the day.

Government Condemns Attack

PY130353 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0006 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (TELAM) -- The Argentine Foreign Ministry tonight expressed the Argentine Government's and people's surprise at and repudiation of the attack perpetrated yesterday against a mosque being built in San Cristobal district in Buenos Aires.

A Foreign Ministry communique states that this criminal action can only be attributed to the perpetrators' cowardliness and intolerance and that it has been jointly rejected by the various religious groups coexisting in our country. The communique adds that the Argentine Government expresses its strongest indignation and condemnation of this action which violates the principles of tolerance and the basis of religious freedom in the Argentine Republic.

DEPUTY DENIES CREATION OF NEW SECURITY MINISTRY

PY122306 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Report from Government House by reporter Silvina Martinez Porta]

[Text] This morning Chamber of Deputies President Juan Carlos Pugliese denied that the government is studying the possibility of reforming the Constitution to create a security ministry.

We must recall that yesterday Pugliese said he favored creating this new ministry that would include the state intelligence secretariat, the federal police, the border police, and the prefecture in order to make the interior ministry a purely political cabinet.

[Begin recording] Well, [words indistinct] I believe that the interior ministry is hindered by the heavy task of having to pay attention to security. It should be only a political ministry, but it is obstructed by this inconceivable article of the constitution which limits the amount of ministries to 8. If this were to be changed, a constitutional reform would be needed first so as to allow the law to determine the amount of ministries. [end recording]

Changing the subject, and recalling what he said yesterday, Pugliese said he believes that reconciliation with some sectors of the Armed Forces will be difficult.

[Begin recording] I just pointed out what I believe is true. That is, the Armed Forces must admit that they have not indulged in self-criticism because they are absolutely convinced that they have acted properly. That is, they believe that they saved the country from a system different than the one we have, but they have irrationally repressed the incipient subversive action which caused so many casualties among their own lines. The Armed Forces do not understand that 90 percent of the country believes that they behaved unproperly and we cannot approve of their insane methodology and procedures. I just said that this is one of the difficulties we have with them, but I did not say it is impossible to solve this problem. [end recording]

These were Deputy Pugliese's statements in Government House this morning after his usual meeting with President Alfonsin.

MENDOZA POLICE CHIEF DISCUSSES EXPLOSIVES CACHE

PY122324 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1509 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Mendoza, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- Local police chief Carlos Pacifico has reported that 16 sticks of TNT, manufactured by the United States and by the Argentine Military Industries have been found, along with 19 meters of safety fuse, 4 meters of quickmatch, and the primer to detonate the TNT.

The explosives were found on Monday, 9 June, when police troops, tipped off by an anonymous phone call, went to a house in Las Heras Department, where they found the material inside a box of cookies. They also found a grenade of the type made by the Montoneros.

Pacifico described the explosives: 16 480-gram sticks of TNT, totaling 7.680 kg, and 2 1-kg sticks manufacturered by the Argentine Military Industries, making a total of 9.680 kg of TNT; 19.60 meters of safety fuse, 4 meters of quickmatch, 1 grenade, and 81 mercury primers with aluminum covers.

FEDERAL POLICE CHIEF TENDERS RESIGNATION

PY130333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0114 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (TELAM) -- The Federal Police press office tonight released a communique reporting the resignation of Federal Police Chief Commissioner Generakl Antonio Di Vietri. The communique states: The Argentine Federal Police chief held a meeting today with the president of the Republic. During the meeting, Superintendant General Antonio Di Vietri asked to be relieved from his post, and his request was accepted.

In solidarity with Di Vietri, Federal Police deputy chief Dardo Jose Luis Rodriguez also resigned his post.

[Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish at 0200 GMT on 13 June reports that "Di Vietri is resigning because of a heart condition."]

AGREEMENT WITH U.S. AIRCRAFT COMPANY SIGNED

PY072154 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1138 GMT 7 Jun 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Jun (DYN) -- Major General Ernesto Crespo, chief of staff of the Argentine Air Force, has confirmed that Argentina has signed a contract with the U.S. Douglas Aircraft Company to manufacture a modernized version of the A-4B fighter-bomber plane, which could be marketed throughout the world.

In remarks to DYN, Crespo said: "I sincerely believe that the Argentine aeronautics industry is now entering a period of expansion and will occupy an outstanding place in the world."

Crespo stated that the airplane factory in Cordiba will be expanded to manufacture not only the fighter-bombers but also 500 helicopters, transport planes, airplane and helicopter parts, and other items, including those for the airplanes to be manufactured jointly with Brazil beginning 1 July 1986. "It will be a challenge for us and for our private industry." The Cordoba industrialists must get ready to face this challenge, because we are going to work hard and rapidly. There will be a greater demand for manpower and manufacturing capacity," he stated.

He recalled Douglas Planes; outstanding performance in the South Atlantic war. "The experience of our boys (the pilots who participated in the war) has been appraised. The Douglas plane is built for 20 to 25 years of use. New capabilities and modern elements both in the engine and in the instruments or armaments will turn it into a tremendous and cheap machine suitable for any Air Force in the world," he stated.

Crespo added that the helicopters will be built for multiple uses, such as combat, patrolling, transport, or research. Aercommand transport planes will also be built, the construction of the advanced IA-63 Pampa training plane will be stepped up, and manufacturing of the Pucara IA-58 will resume.

Regarding spare parts of airplanes, Crespo stressed the manufacture of fighter-bomber ejection seats and parts for instruments and accessories, which "could be marketed separately worldwide."

He concluded: "I am very optimistic about the future of our aeronautics industry and also about industry in general in our country. I am convinced that we are fully capable, and that the results of our efforts will be marvelous."

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED IN SALTA -- Buenos Aires, 10 Jun (TELAM) -- A Bolivian citizen, who was found in possession of 6 kg of pure cocaine which he was exchanging for ether and acetone, was arrested on 9 June near Pocitos Airport by members of Border Guard Squadron No. 20 (Salta). The arrest of the Bolivian led to the arrest of members of a dangerous international gang that dealt in the production and trafficking of cocaine and to the seizure of approximately 500 liters of chemicals used in the production of cocaine. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1647 GMT 10 Jun 86 PY]

GOVERNMENT REJECTS CALL FOR SALARY INCREASES

PY111707 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] The government has finally answered the petitions which the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] presented more than a month ago. The terms of the government letter reflect a general rejection of the COB requests, calling them demands for salary increases which the government is unable to grant.

Information Minister Herman Antelo explains the government's reply to the COB from Government House:

[Begin recording. in progress] ...it is not a rejection, it is rather putting their terms in perspective. The government believes that the COB is being unrealistic. Its demands are not in keeping with the crisis we are experiencing and to which we must necessarily subject ourselves.

We believe that the COB demands for salary increases, improvement in the standard of living, state company reactivation, increase in the Education and Health Ministry's budget, as well as other demands, go beyond the means of the country, and could be interpreted as demagoguery. The COB is not being serious, as the current needs of the country demand. Therefore, the government has replied in realistic terms to these problems. [end recording]

Afterward, Minister Antelo said that the government and worker salary problems must be solved based on reality, and that the government cannot grant, in any shape or form, the 300 million [unspecified currency] salary which the COB demands for the family basket.

[Begin recording] I believe that this salary problem is similar to the one I just explained. To refer only to the Consumer Price Index [CPI] or any other variable, which rather than being a cause is a consequence, would ignore the real scope of the problem. If we only base things on such variables and ignore the real capability of the country by compromising, we will fall into the same practices and mistakes committed by the former administration, which granted substantial salary increases that actually diminished the purchasing power of salaries.

When the UDP [Popular and Democratic Unity] was in power, the purchasing power decreased more than 50 percent. This means that instead of actually benefiting the workers, they were increasingly harming them.

Therefore, our administration believes that any salary increase must be subject to the real capability of the country. So that before an increase of 1, 10, 20, 30 or whatever percent, can be granted, it should be effective and really increase the purchasing power of salaries. [end recording]

In conclusion, Minister Antelo said that the government is willing to continue its dialogue with the COB and that it expects that its reply will be well-received by the labor organization.

COB Responds to Statement

PY111719 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB] has already received the government's reply to its list of petitions presented last month. COB organization secretary Fernando Fuentes has expressed the COB's opinion of the government reply.

[Begin recording] The government's reply signed by the minister secretary of the presidency arrived during a COB Executive Board meeting with national organizations. Actually, it is a very general reply in which the government justifies its economic policy and all the measures it has implemented through its decrees, to rescue, so they say, the Bolivian people from the crisis affecting the country.

We believe that the government reply answers the demands we presented to the president of the Republic in May. Last week we sent a letter to the Presidency reminding it of our petitions and also requesting an interview with the president to discuss them. We will formally discuss our response to the government's reply tomorrow during a COB executive board meeting. However, we must say that the government's reply does not address our proposals.

It is true that the government has left open the possibility of a meeting which will also be discussed by the COB executive board tomorrow. [end recording]

ARMED FORCES CONCERNED OVER NEW MILITARY ROLE

PY092024 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portugese 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Army Minister General Leonidas Pires Goncalves reiterated yesterday in Rio de Janeiro that he favors maintaining the constitutional principle that holds the Army responsible for internal and external defense. He said he will discuss this subject again on 9 June during a meeting of all the military ministers at the Army Headquarters in Brasilia. "This is our constitutional mission, and we will not give it up now or in the future. We want the whole military force -- and I am particularly referring to the branch of which I am minister -- to be prepared to defend the country from external threats as well as to defend the constitutional law and order," General Pires Goncalves said.

The draft constitution, approved by the Constitutional Studies Provisional Commission, has not been criticized by the Army Minister or by his Aeronautics colleague, General Otavio Moreira Lima, who like the other military ministers believes that military force must be used, against external influences, only as a last resource. On domestic matters, the procedure whould be the same, said General Pires Goncalves, adding that there is no reason to deploy the Army to fight urban violence or to prevent trouble in the countryside, when this is the responsiblility of the Military and Federal Police.

Those meeting at the Army Headquarters on 9 June will include Generals Pires Goncalves, Moreira Lima, Navy Admirals Henrique Saboia, and Jose Mario do Amaral from the Armed Forces Staff, Generals Ivan Mendes from the National Service for Intelligence [SNI], and Bayma Denys from the Presidential Military Household. They will not discuss as a main subject the National Constituent Assembly. Moreover, the subject of the constitutional mission of the Armed Forces is not even included in the official agenda of the Army. Listed among the subjects for discussion are the appointment of military attaches to the PRC, the use of the military training camp in Cachimbo in Para state, guildelines for the helicopter industry, and the Army's participation in Health Ministry campaigns.

According to military sources, the difference of opinions that has been raised by the modification of the constitutional mission of the Armed Forces -- which is contrary to the principles defended by the military ministers -- will be debated by the ministers.

After the decision by the Constitutional Studies Provisional Commission to modify the Armed Forces' constitutional mission, the military men have decided to adopt another line of action. According to Admiral Henrique Saboia and aides of Gen Pires Goncalves, their new offensive consists of abandoning the "legal aspect" and attacking the legislative one.

In this way the military men will try to influence the draft constitutional amendments introduced in Congress by the political parties, sponsored their congressional advisors. After the November elections, the military's task will intensify with different objective: the already elected constituent representatives.

One thing is certain: The military men have decided to maintain their current constitutional mission, responsibility for constitutional law and order. According to Gen Pires Goncalves this does not mean that the young men who go into military service will have to become street policemen. This is something that "demands a different preparation from that given to our soldiers" he said.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERU

PY130230 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The Chilean Foreign Ministry has denied foreign press reports on negotiations between Chile and Peru to establish territorial waters.

The official declaration was disclosed by Foreign Ministry Spokesman Pablo Valdes.

[Begin recording] Regarding reports published by the media that Chile and Peru are allegedly carrying out negotiations to establish their territorial waters, the Foreign Ministry hereby states that:

Peruvian Ambassador Jose Miguel Bacula recently visited the Foreign Ministry. On this occasion the participation of the two countries in the permanent South Pacific commission, as well as the need to strengthen this commission's activities were discussed.

Points of view on Chile's stance regarding the Latin American Organization for Developing Fishing, Oldepesca, were also discussed.

During this visit to the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Bacula voiced the Peruvian Government's interest in initiating, in the future, talks between the two countries regarding points of view on the maritime demarcation.

The foreign minister, taking into account the good relationship between the two countries, noted the Peruvian interest by stating that the subject will be analyzed at the appropriate time. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS STATE OF EMERGENCY 90 DAYS

PY121924 Paris AFP in Spanish 1753 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Santiago, 12 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean military government today extended the state of emergency for another 90 days. Under the state of emergency, the government can exercise exceptional powers to deal with internal danger to the national security.

The measures that are allowed under the state of emergency have been almost continuously applied since the onset of the Pinochet government in September 1973. The chief of state and military authorities are thus empowered to restrict public freedoms and individual guarantees.

Along with the state of emergency that has periodically been renewed for 90 days, Chile is also under a state of threat to domestic order, which grants Pinochet special powers to order arrests and expulsions from the country.

200 'TERRORISTS' RAID UNIVERSITY RECTORATE

PY130252 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jun 86

[Text] Two hundred terrorists occupied the rectorate of the Metropolitan University causing serious damages. The antisocial individuals perpetrated the attack by covering their faces with [words indistinct] and hard objects. They also used sticks and stones to perpetrate their vandalic attack. The press department of the Metropolitan University issued a report on the incident:

[Begin relay] Some 200 individuals carrying flags of various political groups of a clearly extremist tendency and with their faces covered, raided the rectorate building armed with all sorts of hard objects. In their vandalic attack, the demostratos destroyed the entrance doors, broke most of the building's windows, and scratched political slogans on the walls. [end relay]

It was added that this attack, which placed the life of the persons in the area in jeopardy, had been carefully arranged as was proven by the contents of hundreds of pamphlets which made an appeal for people to participate in the attack. The pamphlets were found nearby. The communique adds that the attack was perpetrated by a minority group and that details about the incident have been submitted to the court.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS ARREST OF EXILED DOCTOR

PY111330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0326 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Concepcion, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The Chilean military government today ordered the arrest of Dr Edgardo Condeza Vaccaro, who entered the country clandestinely after 12 years in exile. The intendant of Concepcion Province has reported that the Interior Ministry ordered the arrest of Condeza, who had been forbidden to enter Chile.

Condeza Vaccaro crossed the Argentine border and entered the country through Biobio Province. He then appeared before a court in Concepcion, 516 Km south of Santiago, demanding that the authorities put an end to the exile of thousands of Chileans.

Condeza left the country after the military coup that overthrew the government of deceased socialist President Salvador Allende, in 1973, after seeking asylum in an embassy.

BRIEFS

NEW GUATEMALAN AMBASSADOR -- In a ceremony at the O'Higgins Hall of La Moneda Palace, President Augusto Pinochet on 29 May received the credentials of new Guatemalan Ambassador Julio Gandara Valenzuela. [Excerpt] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 May 86 p C3 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE DROPS -- The National Statistics Institute has disclosed that the unemployment rate in Chile during the February-April period stood at 11.1 percent compared with 11.8 percent during the November-January period. [Summary] [Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jun 86 PY]

TRADE BALANCE SHOWS SURPLUS -- According to information disclosed by Economy Minister Juan Carlos Delano on 15 May the Chilean trade balance showed a surplus of $616 million. [Summary] [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0001 GMT 6 Jun 86 PY]

TALKS CONTINUE WITH CHILE ON TERRITORIAL WATERS

PY120101 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1506 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Text] Lima, 11 Jun (EFE) -- Foreign Minister Allan Wagner has stated that Peru and Chile "are working to establish their territorial waters," noting that it "is a complex subject which must not be overlooked."

Wagner was commenting on an item published by the Chilean daily LA SEGUNDA, which referred to the delimitation of territorial waters. He stated that it could have a damaging effect on the current negotiations that seek to fully comply with the Lima Treaty signed in 1929.

In order to comply with the terms of the treaty, Chile is establishing in Puerto Arica, which used to belong to Peru before the Pacific War (in which Bolivia also took part) more than a century ago, port and railway facilities for the establishment of Peruvian personnel who will be in charge of administrating the docks.

Allan Wagner has stated that Peru and Chile are establishing the basis of a permanent rapprochement and cooperation, and also studying a reduction of military expenditures in the two countries.

To discuss this subject the first meeting of Peruvian and Chilean Military High Commands was held in Lima, and a second meeting is scheduled to be held in Santiago in late 1986.

Referring to the sea issue, Wagner said that the Santiago declaration, which was signed by Peru, Chile, and Ecuador, established the norms for the delimitation of territorial waters.

According to this treaty, delimitation is based on parallels. Wagner added that in some cases the parallel does not comply with the angle formed by the coast of two countries because it does not coincide exactly with the border.

The foreign Minister stated that the use of parallels in the case of Peru and Chile, allows Chilean fishing vessels to operate within 30 miles of the Peruvian coast, and this is what we are trying to correct.

SEPULVEDA MEETS WITH CONSULS IN CALIFORNIA

PA120426 Mexico City XHOF Television Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda said that special efforts will be made to ensure that the rights of the Mexican temporary workers in the United States are respected. The following is a report by Lorena Martinez Rios.

[Begin Martinez recording] The rights of the Mexican immigrant worker in the United States must be respected. This was said early this morning by Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda. The foreign secretary said that he had met with Agustin Garcia Lopez, Mexican consul in Los Angeles; Javier Escobar, Mexican consul in San Diego; and Marcelo Vargas, Mexican consul in San Francisco. Sepulveda said that he had met with the consuls to analyze in depth the program for the protection of Mexican nationals in California. They also discussed various immigration and labor matters that can strengthen the protection as well as ensure that the human rights of the Mexican workers are respected by the U.S. judicial authorities. In conclusion, Secretary Sepulveda said that more meetings with consuls will be held shortly so that the U.S. people will better understand the positive benefits that the Mexican immigrants offer the U.S. economy. [end recording]

BOLIVIANS ARRESTED: MARIJUANA, COCAINE CONFISCATED

F1121648 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 11 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- In their struggle against drug trafficking, Mexican authorities detained two Bolivian drug traffickers in Mexico City and confiscated 2 tons of marijuana that was to be harvested in Colima State.

The Federal Judicial Police reported detaining 2 Bolivian drug traffickers at Mexico City's International Airport. They were carrying 2 kg of pure cocaine which had a black market value of 1.8 billion pesos (approximately $3.27 billion). [amount as received]

Upon arriving in Mexico City on a flight from Bolivia, 143 latex capsules were seized from Crecencio Sandoval Tordoya, who was carrying the drug in his stomach.

Julio Ramon Telesforo Asero, the other Bolivian who was detained, was carrying 450 grams of narcotics in the cardboard tops of his suitcases which he intended to smuggle into the United States.

DELVALLE, NORIEGA REACT TO NY TIMES ARTICLE

PA130354 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0255 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Statements by President Eric Arturo Delvalle and Defense Forces Commander General Manuel Antonio Noriega at the Tamarind Room of the Palace of Herons in Panama City on 12 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Delvalle] General Noriega: We, your friends, who have been during [words indistinct], sharing with you [words indistinct].

We have met and shared with you the difficult times (?brought about) by the international press, which has been accommodating the mischief of the conspirators, of the Panamanian traitors whom we denounced a few weeks ago -- to analyze this country's problems. At no time will we allow or permit the name of Gen Noriega, of the Defense Forces, of Panama, or of this government to be blemished. [applause]

We had been waiting for you to tell you that you can count on the support of this government, that you can count on the support of your friends, and that as of this moment we are taking the offensive so that there will be peace in this country; so that the honor of people will be respected in this country; so that all of us will live in this country and frank coexistence, with love, and amid friendship. [applause]

[Noriega] Friends of peace in this country, each man here who is a political entity [entitad] and also an entity of the country's development and evolution, and who has a history and roots in this fatherland: Today is a landmark within what we can describe using sports terminology, as a judo expert -- as a second wind. This second wind constitutes the reality. I am thankful for the words by Mr President. Behind each man, thought, leader seated here, there is a people. The sum of this people is the entire Republic. Do you know what they are afraid of? Of that. [Audience says: Yes] The people and the entire Republic, because the entire Republic is here. [Sentence as heard] Gentlemen, that is what fear is, that is what insults or slanders are. They are backed into a corner. Therefore, those in charge must be better, more Christian, and more calm. They cannot lose the sense of proportion.

As members of the Defense Forces, and in the history of the development since 1968, which was traumatic yet evolutionary, we have reached 1986 wanting democracy. The military wants democracy. The living military made democracy, made the transition into democracy. They gave their word on this democracy, toward an effective legislative branch, and toward electing the president in direct elections. Moreover, we want this to continue.

However, it would seem as if there are people who love the military, as if they were in love with the military, as if they loved the military, gorillas [gorilismo], bananas [sentence as heard]. Therefore, it seems as if those things are getting lost within those who truly love the fatherland of which the president spoke. I remember a historic phrase our legislator [Noriega points to unidentified legislator] here told a commander of the Defense Forces: If you do not want to be criticized, then get out of that hammock. The hammock gets hit with sticks and stones. Thus, when a person is in a hammock, which is the symbol of the Cuna Indian forces, as if seeking shelter, that person gets hit.

Our country, our Defense Forces, our political organization -- different from any Central or South American country -- are unlike the ones in Argentina, Peru, Uruguay, Nicaragua, Honduras, or any other country because we have a great alliance between the man in uniform and civil power. We are going to maintain it.

They [not further identified] would also like President Delvalle to be weak and without force. Nevertheless, Devalle has the force of the Defense Forces, and that hurts them. [applause] They wonder, what if there are elections ahead of time? The hornets' nest [congos] is not here, it is there. Therefore, we are going to be realistic about this problem. They want to make this a political problem. They do not want the military to turn into politicians. However, they are forcing the military to leave their barracks once again.

They are preparing, I am reporting this here today, that in 1999 the Panama Canal is not to be given to the Panamanians. As Panamanians, we have to be very careful and sensible, because they are selling their soul to the devil. They are making negative deals. They are making real enemies of those from whom they want protection, that is the United States. They are opposed to the U.S. Government policy, which is willing to make all arrangements and devolutions established in the Torrijos-Carter Treaty. They want to create a trauma, and we should not allow this to happen, because we are more sensible. They have nothing to lose. We have a great responsibility. I am grateful to the president for this responsibility, for his great wisdom, capacity, and courage. I am grateful to you all who represent the Panamanian people. They are the ones we have to respect and not those who are being bought with that money in other parts of the world. Thank you. [applause]

Delvalle To Decide On Protest

PA130424 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0354 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Interview with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Defense Forces, with unidentified reporters at the Palace of Herons in Panama City on 12 June -- recorded]

[Text] [Noriega] Unfortunately, we have the experience of the Israeli defense minister who was insulted and could do nothing because of the laws of that country. Therefore, this would go nowhere, it would be useless.

[Question] And at the government-to-government level?

[Noriega] Well, that would be up to the president.

[Question indistinct]

[Noriega] No. I just got back from a very positive event, and those statements have not been fed into my computer. All paid statements cannot be fed into the computer, they are not valid.

[Question indistinct]

[Noriega] General Schweitzer of the Inter-American Defense Board was decorated.

[Question indistinct]

[Noriega] I just found out about that. I just flew in.

[Question indistinct]

[Noriega] That was said by the president.

[Question indistinct]

[Noriega] You have just said that. I do not think so. There are two kinds. The ones we call gringos, the one we know; and the gringo-lover [gringuero], the Panamanian who crawls before the gringos. The gringo-lover is the one that gets scared.

[Question] Will you ask for a formal protest against the United States?

[Noriega] No, no. That is up to the president. Historically, at the National Institute I was taught the principles of our great teacher and rector, Eusebio A. Morales. He said: I do not excuse or defend myself; I know the truth.

[Question indistinct]

[Noriega] You want to know how? That I stop being commander. The minute I step down the whole thing [vaina] is over.

[Question] [laughter] ...have always fallen on Santa Ana and Calidonia [two neighborhoods in Panama City]. Do you think that if that tear gas was thrown in Obarrio and El Carmen [Panama City neighborhoods] they would know what the people feel?

[Noriega] Well, that is the truth. I think they would become more aware of the problem if they had guerrillas in their homes.

U.S. Ambassador Summoned

PA130024 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2345 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Telephone interview with Guillermo Antonio Adames, press secretary of the Presidency, by unidentified reporter, at the Palace of Herons -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] Good evening, Mr Adames. We would like you to report to our viewers about the meeting that is being held this evening at the Palace of the Herons [presidential palace].

[Adames] Good evening to Televisora Nacional's viewers. At this moment President Eric Arturo Delvalle is holding a meeting with the leaders of the parties that make up the National Democratic Union [UNADE] and with the legislators of the UNADE parties.

The meeting is still under way. It is a continuation of the meeting President Delvalle began this afternoon following a call to the leaders of the already mentioned parties, who included Romulo Escobar Bethancourt and Jose Isabel Blandon for the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]; Carlos Eleta and Ramon Sieriro, for the Labor Party [PALA]; and Colonel Jose Dominador Bazan for the Republican Party. Others present were Carlos Ozores Typaldos, of the PRD, and Rodolfo Chiari de Leon, representing the Liberal Party. This meeting was held at the presidential residence and lasted approximately an hour.

Immediately after the meeting ended, President Delvalle and the people I mentioned went to the Tamarindo Room, where an informational meeting began. President Delvalle specifically referred to and analyzed a number of slanderous reports that have been published by certain U.S. newspaper and television media. The reports were presumably attributed to U.S. officials and form part of the destabilizing conspiracy which, as is known, certain bad Panamanians have been carrying out in that northern country.

I can also report the fact -- which the president also reported to the people I mentioned -- that this afternoon he summoned U.S. Ambasador Arthur Davis to his office for him to make clarifications in this regard because the U.S. news media have quoted U.S. Government officials as making distorted reports about drug trafficking and other lies, and this is directly contrary to the evidence that has been previously sent and is a matter of record here from U.S. officials who attest to the contrary.

Foreign Minister Comments

PA130034 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2315 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The foreign minister of Panama has convoked the news media at an impromptu press conference and stated Panama's position as follows:

[Begin Abadia recording] We summoned the U.S. ambassador to the Foreign Ministry today at 1600 to discuss an article that was printed yesterday in one of the U.S. newspapers, THE NEW YORK TIMES. Strong accusations, which are totally groundless, have again been issued against certain officials...[corrects himself] officers in our government. These reports are groundless, as I have stated, and give no names as responsible sources to back what is being stated. The information simply refers to certain State Department officials, to certain members of President Reagan's administration, but says nothing else.

Panama does not accept, from any viewpoint, these types of charges. They are not only unjust but also groundless and totally alien to the internal reality prevailing to our country. We have summoned Ambassador Davis to state our deep displeasure for this type of behavior, and to ask -- through him -- that the U.S. Government state its official position concerning these statements, because Panama will never tolerate this type of intervention in our internal affairs -- much less groundless and irresponsible accusations against capable [idoneos] officials in our country.

It is important for the Panamanian people to know that we will remain watchful so this type of thing is not only clarified but stopped once and for all. We sincerely believed that, following the latest contacts we had at the highest levels, this irresponsible attitude would stop. Nevertheless, it is apparent that the information I mentioned is still being published. We firmly believe that it is part of the plot that was formally and strongly denounced by President Delvalle, and it is important that our people know that we will continue to firmly defend our integrity, sovereignty, decisions, and self-determination and to seek our own destiny through our own efforts and without the intervention of any country, no matter where the intervention may come from.

The U.S. ambassador was very receptive; he understood our concern and was truly understanding. The necessary and appropriate steps will be taken so that the sovereignty of our country and honor of our officials is duly respected at every level in the world. [end recording]

PRD Official Rejects Article

PA122020 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Panama City, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The attacks against the chief of the Panamanian Defense Forces [FDP] are the first stage of a plan that seeks "not to fulfill" the treaties that will turn over to Panama the administration of the Panama Canal, the leader of the government party said here today.

The president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (PRD), Romulo Escobar Bethancourt, said today that "reactionary groups of bad Panamanians and of U.S. citizens" are trying "to undermine the structures of the state" and create a "docile" army that will facilitate their plans.

Romulo Escobar Bethancourt criticized the report appearing today in the U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES, which charges that FDP commander in chief General Manuel Antonio Noriega is reportedly involved in money laundering, arms and drug trafficking, as well as spying simultaneously for the United States and Cuba.

The newspaper says it bases its reports on "government officials and espionage organizations" that have said Gen Noriega supplied important information to the United States on the Sandinist revolution and has used the Panamanian Embassy in Managua to gather information.

According to Escobar Bethancourt, there is a "plot against the stability of our country that seeks to create a distorted image of Panama abroad" and cast doubts on its democracy. He also said that this "plan" is aimed at prolonging the U.S. civilian and military presence -- which must end in the year 2000 -- in Panama.

The Torrijos-Carter Treaties, signed in 1977, guarantee that the Panama Canal, inaugurated by the United States in 1914, will be run by Panamanians in the year 2000.

"We know the activities that are carried out by the Armed Forces, and we know that these accusations are an offense against a state agency which is united," he added. An attack on General Noriega "is an attack on the party, the government, and the country," the PRD president said. Bethancourt explained that, in his own time, General Noriega, who is in the United States right now, will deny these accusations.

"I know Noriega personally, and I know that he is a man of a great integrity who has always followed Torrijos' ideals." Bethancourt stressed.

Panama has been "a great mediator between the contentious parties in the search for peace and within this framework, General Noriega has always been a mediator and not a spy," as THE NEW YORK TIMES states, the political leader added.

Col Diaz Herrera Comments

PA130210 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0009 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] The U.S. newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES; the U.S. television networks CNN and NBC; UPI, EFE, and other foreign news agencies, citing official U.S. sources whom they did not identify, today said that General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Defense Forces, is involved in the trafficking of weapons and drugs and that he has, simultaneously, given Cuba and the United States confidential information. THE NEW YORK TIMES, citing high-ranking State Department, White House, and CIA officials whom the newspaper did not identify, made the alleged charges against Gen Noriega, involving him in the trafficking of weapons to the leftist rebels in Colombia and El Salvador. The newspaper also stated that Gen Noriega cooperates with Libya, Cuba, and the PLO. THE NEW YORK TIMES did not identify its sources, but did say that Gen Noriega reportedly is a secret invester in Panamanian export companies that supply restricted - sale U.S. technology to Cuba and the Eastern European communist bloc.

In the face of the article published by THE NEW YORK TIMES, this station interviewed Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera, chief of General Staff, late this afternoon. Col Diaz Herrera's statements to our general coordinator, Julio Miller, were made within the framework of a meeting of the members of the Defense Forces' General Staff.

[Begin recording] [Miller] THE NEW YORK TIMES HAS published an article that directly accuses Gen Noriega of involvement in drug trafficking, giving information to the United States and Cuba, and cooperating with the PLO. What are your views regarding these charges?

[Diaz Herrera] Several members of our General Staff and myself have analyzed some of this information. I would like to begin by saying, quite emphatically and without concern -- because we are not concerned -- that we see nothing new in this type of campaign, absolutely nothing new. This is nothing more than a repetition of lies, a slander campaign sponsored by Panamanians whom we have already identified. Panamanians that our responsible and serious community have already pointed out and identified. These are Panamanians who mobilize within the United States trying to motivate important people within the U.S. Government to discredit the Defense Forces and, particularly, its commander, Gen Noriega. They are doing this because they feel that we are, and that Gen Noriega is, a big stumbling block in their desperate attempts to achieve immediate power.

These are people who want to skip the electoral schedules; they do not want to wait. These are people who want to destroy Panama's democratic system, its laws, and its legally established organizations. These people will continue to do this; they have done it many times in the past. We know the names of the newspapers that lend themselves to all this. Therefore, I must repeat that this is nothing new; it is a staged, woven, and preconceived campaign.

Years ago a similar campaign was launched against Gen Remon [Jose Antonio Remon Cantera, former National guard commander and Panamanian president]. All sorts of titles and adjectives were used to describe him. Lies and slander were also used to discredit General Torrijos, especially when our small country -- small but internationally important since 1968 -- was discussing the Panama Canal treaties. This small and weak country had powerful enemies; however, the outcome favored the Panamanian people. The treaties-- even though not the ideal treaties -- were the best this generation could achieve through Gen Torrijos for the good of our people.

[Miller] Colonel, has the General Staff met to discuss the charges made by a U.S. newspaper, to be more specific, THE NEW YORK TIMES?

[Diaz Herrera] Yes, as is normal, we have been evaluating these things during a routine meeting we had scheduled for today to discuss other matters. When we received this information we were discussing professional matters that have to do with our institution and other matters we had on our agenda.

I repeat, these are not things that bother us because they are groundless. There is nothing new except for the fact that a newspaper, which lends itself to speculation and sensationalism, which has some bearing on the U.S. communications media, has published such things citing official U.S. sources. The truth is that this clashes with the fact that the Panamanian Government and the U.S. Government have very close relations as do the Panamanian Defense Forces and the U.S. Army.

I have made this statement based on specifics like the recent visit to Panama by Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and his meeting with the president, and the permanent and fluent contacts that Gen Noriega and our General Staff have with the U.S. military authorities. Therefore, I see nothing new in these lies, but rather a continuity of certain actions. Our superior, middle, and subordinate commands are aware of such plans; we know that there is a group of Panamanians that would like to gallop down the avenues of chaos and sedition, and we have plans to stop this. We are firm and sure at the side of our commander. This will not happen; they will not win because their struggle is an ambitious and unscrupulous one, and in the face of this we will adopt our measures.

[Miller] Colonel, what do you mean by plans? Panama's image is already an international matter.

[Diaz Herrera] Our security plans are security plans that cannot be explained. But we have the plans. When the image of Panama is at stake it is also up to us, as a defense force, to protect the image that we have. The Defense Forces are a serious force, a force known for its battle against drug trafficking. Some people, even some of those who are lobbying in the United States, have been affected by this because we have discovered that they are linked with drug trafficking money laundering in Miami, and corruption. They reacted by attacking us. They are trying to say that someone else is doing what they are doing.

[Miller] Colonel, that was internationally; domestically how can such information, cited as said by official U.S. sources, affect the image of the Defense Forces?

[Diaz Herrera] I repeat, the fact that a newspaper is citing official U.S. sources clashes with the truth of the matter, clashes with the government-to-government and forces-to-forces relations. That is, at a government level, our relations are close, great relations, and, furthermore, between our Armed Forces these relations are very close, and we even have plans together regarding the development we must have by December 1999. The contacts between Gen Noriega, our General Staff, and our officers with the U.S. Army are very smooth. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

CASTILLO CLARAMOUNT SCORES CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA122037 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 1900 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] The Contadora Document does not satisfy the peace requirements of Central America, on the contrary, it represents a sign of complacency toward Nicaragua. This statement was made by Vice President Rodolfo Castillo Claramount during a news conference. The vice president made this statement on returning from his trip to Costa Rica and Panama. He said during a news conference that the Contadora Document said nothing about when the treaty would go into effect and calls for imprecise military equilibrium, and this description has been made not only by El Salvador but also by Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, which have also noted that Contadora has been a forum of complacency toward Nicaragua and that Contadora should exert pressure.

[Begin Castillo Claramount recording] After the meeting, the four Central Americans from democratic Central America met and decided to work on the document and to finish it the way that the situation in Central America demands. We also decided to prepare some sort of answer to the letter that was delivered to us by the Contadora Group and Support Group foreign ministers. That letter included important expressions of opinion that they did not dare include in the Contadora Group act draft they presented to us. We decided that our answer will also serve to respond to the declaration they issued at the Panama meeting. In that declaration, in at least two of its points they acknowledge that it is necessary to deepen and to promote pluralistic democracy as a primary demand and guarantee for peace in Central America.

We have already started working. The first agreement we reached at the Central American level has been that each foreign ministry, as of this moment, will begin analyzing the documents that have been given to us so that each foreign ministry may have its own point of view. [end recording]

Castillo Claramount also spoke about the convoking of a meeting of deputy foreign ministers from Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and El Salvador to take place in San Salvador from 17 to 21 June to issue a document. This document will then be studied at a meeting of foreign ministers to take place in Guatemala on 25 June. Afterwards, the document will be presented to Nicaragua. The document will contain the position of the Central American countries on how to achieve peace.

Contadora Tutelage Ends

PA122022 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Salvadoran Vice President and Foreign Minster Rodolfo Castillo Claramount stated today that the Central American foreign ministers who participated in the latest Contadora Group meeting last week in Panama City have decided to move away from Contadora tutelage and to take command of the situation in the search of Central American peace.

[Begin Castillo Claramount recording] The tutelage of Contadora has disappeared. Central America is now assuming a responsible position in the search for its people and region.

We have received with gratitude the offer that the Contadora Group and Support Group countries have made to continue giving us their support and to back us with their prestige, and their efforts, but it will be up to us to decide when, where, and with whom [we will meet]. This must be perfectly clear: There is no more tutelage, there are no more maneuvers, there is no more uncertainty from one day to the next. Now there will be the meetings that we, the Central Americans, decide on, and they will take place when we want to hold them and at the place we decide. We will greatly appreciate those wanting to meet with us and help us. If a decision is made not to meet with us, that will be the responsibility of those who may happen to refuse an invitation of this nature. This must be clear. [end recording]

This has been an excerpt of what Vice President and Foreign Minister Rodolfo Castillo Claramount said this morning upon announcing that the foreign ministers who participated in the Contadora Group's latest meeting in Panama City last week have decided to move away from the Contadora Group's tutelage and to take control in the search for Central American peace. Castillo Claramount said that one of the mechanisms that the foreign ministers of the isthmus will use to find peace will be the integration of the Central American parliament.

GUATEMALA

CEREZO ON DEATH OF PILOT, INCREASE IN VIOLENCE

PA121940 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] President Vinicio Cerezo today lamented the death of pilot [Luis Fernando] Galich Vielman.

[Begin recording] [Cerezo] He was a member of the group of pilots who pilot the presidential plane. We greatly lament these acts of violence. As I said yesterday (?in the) news conference, these are acts of violence provoked by the government's work and struggle against corruption and the problems that have existed in the past. At this time we do not have any absolute proof about the motives for this assassination. As I said yesterday, we are investigating, but we seriously suspect that it is also linked to the assassination of several people to whom we had entrusted investigations dealing with corruption.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there some political group that is interested [words indistinct] the government?

[Cerezo] We honestly have not found any political motives behind the assassinations. Instead, they involve problems of cases of corruption or drug trafficking as is the case of one of the missing. At this time we have no proof that they are politically motivated.

[Reporter] It is said that the body was thrown from an aircraft. Is this true?

[Cerezo] No, that is not true. We were surprised [words indistinct] thrown from an aircraft. Secondly, the autopsy does not show any fractures that might indicate that the body was thrown from an aircraft. If it had been, bones would have been broken. The body showed only gunshot wounds.

[Reporter] What measures can immediately be taken to counteract this wave of violence?

[Cerezo] Last week we announced the reorganization of the police cadres, the appointments of some individuals, and the creation of a specific commission for the security of citizens. This commission will be announced by the government minister sometime next week. He will also announce some changes to improve the efficiency of the security forces. [end recording]

QUINONEZ DENIES REPORT OF MINISTERS MEETING

PA121955 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita denied yesterday that the Central American foreign ministers will meet in Guatemala to discuss the Contadora Document. There is the possibility that talks might be held at the level of technicians from the various governments for that same purpose but this is still under discussion.

Quinonez Amezquita denied a news report about a possible meeting of the foreign ministers of the region the end of June to evaluate the Contadora peace document. He said that at the end of June, the deputy foreign ministers of Central America will meet to analyze everything related to the creation of the Central American parliament. This is urgent and now more than ever it must begin to function so that there will be an institution that will analyze and resolve the problems of the Central Americans, Quinonez Amezquita said on commenting that all foreign interference in "our affairs" must be prevented.

HONDURAS

GENERALS REPLY TO REP BARNES' CHARGES

PA121804 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] U.S. Congressman Michael Barnes has made a number of charges against the Honduran Armed Forces. He said that on 18 November 1985 almost 742,000 lempiras [currency as heard] were given to a country of the region and that another 450,000 lempiras were given to the commander in chief of the Army of that nation. The congressman later said that the country was Honduras. After learning about this dispatch from Washington, the last two commanders in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, General Walter Lopez Reyes and General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, reacted to this charge in last night's program with reporter Andres Torres. Let us listen to these exclusive statements obtained by Voz de Honduras. We will first listen to Gen Walter Lopez Reyes when he was being interviewed by Andres Torres.

[Begin recording] [Torres] As you heard from the dispatch, in a hearing of the House of Representatives' Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee chaired by Barnes, it was charged that on 18 November 1985 the Armed Forces were given $742,939 and that you as a commander of the Armed Forces received $450,000 on 10 January 1986. Gen Lopez, the Honduran people want to know if this is true and what was it used for? You are on the air.

[Lopez Reyes] Good evening. I thank you for the opportunity to clear this up because once again this is a scandal that brings our country into the limelight.

Although it is true that the dispatch does not state the name of the person to whom these funds were given or the place where they were supposedly handed over, I want to come out in my defense because the dates mentioned are when I was commander of the Armed Forces, that is, in November and January. I can emphatically deny everything that the dispatch states. I think that the best thing that the U.S. senators and congressmen can do is to come to our country and present more convincing charges because I believe that such absurd dispatches and reports just cause confusion among our people. Andres, I think you must remember that last year I filed my declaration at the Administrative Probity Office and I also presented my documents to the attorney general at that time so that an investigation could be undertaken on whether I or my family had any accounts abroad. I was willing to issue a document permitting an in-depth investigation on whether I have bank accounts anywhere or whether any Honduran or foreigner has personally given me a check or cash that was destined for forces that are not the Honduran Armed Forces.

[Torres] Excuse me, I want to clarity the content of the dispatch. In that hearing, Frank Conahan, director of the International Division of the General Accounting office, GAO, of the House of Representatiaves, said that the money was given to the Armed Forces. He said that $742,000 was given on 18 November 1985 and that $450,000 was given to the commander in chief of the Army of that nation on 10 January 1986. Conahan did not state the name of the country. However, Michael Barnes, the chairman of the Western Hemisphere Affairs Subcommittee, stated that it was Honduras and that the North Americans have the right to know what has happened to $1.1 million that was incorrectly given. Therefore, Barnes did identify Honduras as the country whose Armed Forces and commander in chief received that money.

[Lopez Reyes] Yes, that is what the dispatch stated. However, I think that both the government and the Armed Forces have the moral duty to ask those questions of the U.S. Government. I am willing to publicly respond to any accusation against me or the Honduran Armed Forces because I think I have the moral authority to answer for my nation and for myself and for the time that I was commander of the Armed Forces.

[Torres] Don't you think that some of your subordinates might be involved in this rather than the person who was commander in chief of the Armed Forces?

[Lope Reyes] Andres, I could not answer that. Perhaps you will remember that both at the level of the government and of the National Security Council, we always denied that the counterrevolutionaries camps existed in Honduras. Therefore, we never had any contact with any of them. Therefore, it is absurd that at this time, they want to blame individuals who were leaders of the Armed Forces in the past.

[Torres] However, we remind you that those people enjoyed privileges in this country. Perhaps, they had even more privileges than the Honduran military men.

[Lopez Reyes] Yes, but I must also remind you that I sent back a plane to the United States. This was discussed in the National Security Council when a shipment was coming for those people and some journalists were also coming abroad the plane, something that harmed the country's dignity. That situation and others that we can mention led to the fact that we never had any contact with those people.

[Torres] Nververtheless, it is also said that you sent back the plane because you thought it was a trap because journalists were aboard. If no journalists had been aboard, that plane would not have caused any problem here in Honduras.

[Lopez Reyes] Andres, this was definitely a very delicate matter because our country's sovereignty and laws were involved. What the dispatch states is that I was personally given that amount and that it is in accounts in banks in Miami and the Bahamas. If this is true, it is easy to investigte. The North Americans have to help us resolve some problems in order to keep not only the name of Honduras clean but also those of the people who have acted as members of the Armed forces and the Armed Forces themselves.

[Torres] The dispatch does not say that the money that was given to the Honduran Armed Forces and the commander in chief was deposited in the Bahamas or Grand Cayman Islands. It states that part of the $14.1 million for the contras was deposited in those accounts. It is not referring to the money supposedly given to Honduras. What do you think is the reason for these types of charges that again discredit our country?

[Lopez Reyes] Well, that is what precisely worries me. I do not know what type of smokescreen is being created on this occasion or what the reason is. At this time, I cannot explain the reasons because it was not until today that I have heard the report. However, I do want you and the listeners of Voz de Honduras to know that I have not received any amount and I doubt that the Honduran Armed Forces have done so at any other level. Therefore, I can appear before any court to refute all these charges against us.

[Torres] You can be investigated, General?

[Lopez Reyes] Let anyone investigate me, my conscience is clear.

[Torres] Anything else to add?

[Lopez Reyes] Just thank you for this opportunity.

[Torres] Good night, general. [end recording]

Well, we have heard Gen Walter Lopez Reyes, former commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces, being interviewed by journalist Andres Torres regarding U.S Congressman Michael Barnes' charge that money to aid the contras ended up in the hands of Honduran military men. Andres Torres later spoke with Gen Humberto Regalado Hernandez, current commander in chief of the Honduran Armed Forces. What did Gen Regalado Hernandez have to say about this serious charge by a U.S. congressmen?

[Begin recording] [Torres] What comment do you have on this, Gen Regalado Hernandez?

[Regalado Hernandez] Well, the Honduran people have already listened to Gen Walter Lopez' statements. I think it is good that they should present proof. I think that we are going to demand proof because I think this is nothing but a political game by members of the Congress who want to stop the aid to the contras and they are dragging Honduras into this. Therefore, we are going to analyze that dispatch and we will be issuing a public statement to tell the Honduran people that there is no truth to that report.

[Torres] Are you sure that there is nothing true in all of this?

[Regalado Hernandez] I am sure.

[Torres] This occurred when you were not commander in chief. There is talk of $742,939 given to the Armed Forces as an institution on 18 November 1985 and $450,000 given to the commander in chief of that time. The question is whether you are sure because you were not commander in chief at that time.

[Regalado Hernandez] Yes, that is why I am telling you that I cannot go in-depth into this but I believe Gen Lopez' statements because he was in charge of the administration and the leadership of the Armed forces then. I totally agree that there is no truth in those reports. I repeat, I think all of this is a political issue in which the Hondurans are being dragged in

[Torres] You attribute this to the Reagan administration's struggle to obtain aid for the contras and to the reaction of those opposed to it in Congress?

[Regalado Hernandez] Yes, I think this is easy to understand.

[Torres] But this is worrisome. We think you should even be more worried. Are you going to undertake any investigation or are you going to state once and for all that there is no truth to this?

[Regalado Hernandez] No, we have to undertake an investigation and issue an official communique to the Honduran people in order to calm everyone down.

[Torres] Do you want to add anything else?

[Regalado Hernandez] Well, thank you for this opportunity and as I said, you will soon have an official communique from the Armed Forces.

[Torres] Good night, general. [end recording]

EPS ATTACKS 2 BORDER AREAS; MOBILIZATION BEGINS

PA121629 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Report by Efrain Vallejos Cerna -- live]

[Text] Good morning, listeners of HRN [Voz de Honduras call letters]. The EPS staged another attack inside Honduran territory yesterday when it attacked the Las Manos border post, only 11 km from the city of El Paraiso, and the township of Cifuentes, in the Las Trojes area.

This station has learned that at 0200 on 9 June the Honduran troops stationed at the Las Manos border post were the victims of a surprise attack by EPS patrols, who fired from Honduran territory but inflicted no casualties. The Honduran Army contingent was immediately instructed to respond. The civilian population has been evacuated by members of the 6th Infantry Battalion.

The Honduran Army reported no casualties during this clash, although it is believed that the EPS did sustain casualties. The situation returned to normal after the clash, which lasted 1 hour. However, the clashes lasted 4 hours early on Tuesday morning, reports obtained by this station indicate.

We also learned that the EPS staged an attack with heavy armaments in the Las Trojes-Cifuentes area. The troops of the 6th Infantry Battalion responded in kind. No casualties have been reported. The clashes between the Nicaraguan and Honduran Armies were still in progress yesterday at noon. Reports indicate that the EPS troops entered Honduras through San Jose de la Selva, where three unidentified people were abducted. The Honduran Army has begun a mobilization toward the border area to protect the civilian population in the area.

The last time the EPS staged an attack in this area was during the Easter holidays, when President Jose Azcona asked President Reagan to give U.S. assistance in the mobilization of the Honduran troops to the border after a large contingent of EPS soldiers invaded the national territory in Espanol Grande, Capire, and other areas in the recovered areas. We will be expanding on this report throughout the day.

REGALADO SAYS NICARAGUA BARRED FROM CONDECA

PA120431 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 11 Jun 86 p 4

[Text] General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, commander of the Armed Forces said yesterday: "Nicaragua is communist. Therefore, it cannot be a member of the Central American Defense Council (Condeca)." Recently Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that he wanted Nicaragua to participate in the reestablishment of the Condeca, which was recently announced in Guatemala.

The top Honduran military leader said that among other reasons why the Sandinists cannot be members of the Condeca, "is because the constitutive documents they have sent to the OAS and the United Nations, specify certain requirements which place obstacles in order to follow the communist ideology." Moreover, the Armed Forces commander said yesterday: "I agree, we must fight corruption and I agree with President Azcona that we must report cases of corruption when there is proof. I believe that President Azcona will act firmly with regard to this."

NICARAGUA

REAGAN REITERATES REQUEST FOR CONTRA AID

PA121743 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0212 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Tonight, U.S. President Ronald Reagan again urged the U.S. Congress to approve his request for $100 million. In news conference No 37, Ronald Reagan invoked the alleged danger of what he described as Soviet expansionism in the American continent through Nicaragua. In this regard, he urged the U.S. House of Representatives to vote next week in favor of additional aid for the counterrevolutionary bands that are trying to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

In addition to the Nicaraguan topic, Reagan also referred to the SALT II Treaty, as well as to the tax reforms currently under Congressional debate.

It has been estimated that Reagan dedicated one-third of his presentation to SALT II and to the new Soviet proposal presented in Geneva on the reduction of long-range strategic weapons. Reagan evaded questions posed by reporters on his position regarding the USSR's new detente initiative, simply saying that the proposal is confidential.

ORTEGA CONGRATULATES AUSTRIA'S WALDHEIM

PA121429 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Letter of congratulations from Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of Nicaragua, to Austrian President-elect Kurt Waldheim, date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency, Mr Kurt Waldheim, Austrian president-elect, Vienna:

Dear President-elect,

In the name of the Government and people of Nicaragua, and in my own name, we congratulate you for your election as president of the Republic of Austria. We express our best wishes for the success of your presidential administration and for your country's prosperity and development.

[Signed] Yours truly, Daniel Ortega Saavedra

ORTEGA DISCUSSES MISKITO INDIAN SITUATION

LD122249 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1955 GMT 12 Jun 86

[From the "Panorama" program; interview with President Daniel Ortega by unidentified reporter; date and place not given]

[Text] What is the opinion of the Nicaraguan Government about the drama of the Miskito Indians, about the essence of the problem? Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, in a lengthy interview he gave to "Panorama" recently, spoke about this.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] You Sandinists have been in power since July 1979 in Nicaragua. Allow me to ask: Have you perhaps not committed any internal political or even economic political mistakes, errors?

[Ortega, in Spanish with superimposed Hungarian translation] Well, of course we have made mistakes. But I think we have managed to retain a good characteristic of ours: our capacity for self-criticism, so that we can listen to the voice of the Nicaraguan people. We are constantly making contact and speaking with the people. In other words, we very frequently meet the various strata of the population, in the residential districts, towns and villages, in the various parts of the country.

[Reporter] The Western press writes a great deal about your policy connected with the Miskito Indians. Is it possible that this too, was one of the mistakes of the Sandinist government, or shall we say an error?

[Ortega] The problem of the Miskito Indians is not first and foremost the problem of the Sandinist Front or of the revolution. From the beginning our intention has been to guarantee representation for the Miskito population. The Miskitos did not take part in the struggle against the dictatorship, since they live in a very isolated belt, in Nicaragua's northern part, on the Atlantic coast. They were deeply repressed by the Somoza dictatorship. Frequently they made use of just demands, but the opposition strove to exploit these against us. We strove, especially in the early days, in the first few years, to devote adequate attention to them. They were given representation in the State Council, that is to say in the Nicaraguan congress. It was the first time in Nicaragua's history that they were given these rights. We maintained constant links with their leaders so that we might facilitate their fitting into the Nicaraguan nation, since up till then they had lived in isolation. It does not matter if they are called Miskitos, white or mestizo, religious or not. Imperialism attacked also on the religious front, and it wanted to put the church, too, in the service of counterrevolutionary action. [end recording]

LA PRENSA PUBLISHER PROTESTS DOUBLE CENSORSHIP

PA092005 San Jose LA NACION (NICARAGUA HOY supplement) in Spanish 31 May 86

[Letter from Pablo Antonio Cuadra, publisher of the LA PRENSA, to Interior Minister Tomas Borge, censored from Managua LA PRENSA -- date of letter not given]

[Text] Commander Tomas Borge M., Interior Minister, Managua

Mr Minister:

In addition to the severe and arbitrary censorship, I have noticed for several months a kind of increasing harassment from the Communications Media General Directorate which has already reached a limit, that I do not know if is intentional, but which will mean LA PRENSA's death.

The harassment combines two attitudes: The first one is the Kafkaesque delay in returning the censored material to us. That delay, as I will explain you further on, has repeatedly forced us to distribute and sell the paper a day behind normal distribution. The second one is the double censorship, the censorship abuse of power, which is almost costing us our newspaper.

Regarding the first attitude, I must remind you that during the conversations held with you when the censorship was imposed, the Communications Media General Directorate promised to deliver the censor's decisions at the most 3 hours after we sent them the newspaper's material and pages. Well, during the week before Holy Week, we sent the newspaper at about 0930, and we received the first decisions at 1800!

We call them the first decisions because Captain Blandon [Communications media director, Interior Ministry] imposed on us, as I mentioned before a DOUBLE CENSORSHIP [upper case as published]. In the beginning, we did not realize its costs, and we did not pay too much attention to it because we thought it to be a provisional and temporary measure. But that was not the case, and due to the obligation of sending the already corrected paper to the Communications Media Directorate for a second time, the overtime and food expenses for all the newspaper's support team personnel increased so much that we cannot continue publishing LA PRENSA under those conditions.

The delay and the double censorship affect that team of writers, printers, and layout personnel, whom I mentioned before, but it also affects the newspaper's delivery persons, agents, and readers. It causes serious economic damage, and moral damage as well, because it imposes a number of physical and mental sacrifices on our employees, who stay until sunset waiting for decisions which are returned later every day.

Those two harassing attitudes represent an economic cost that the enterprise cannot bear. In addition, it is only fair to give the newspaper personnel their days of rest, even if they work for a newspaper that does not have the Communications Media Directorate's sympathy.

We hope that as a superior authority, you will again set the 3 hours as the due time to censor the newspaper, more so because the paper is only a few pages long now. We hope that you will order the end of the double censorship, and allow us to return to the other system through which we made a telephone call reporting the changes and assuming the responsibility to the Communications Media Directorate. The chief of the layout section, as well as the newspaper's editor and publisher are responsible for making the exact changes ordered by the censor.

I would like to add only that we can show you in detail the expenses and overload of work that the measures imposed by the Communications Media Directorate against LA PRENSA represent for us and that if they are not suspended, they will force us to close down the newspaper.

Briefly: We request that the censorship decisions be returned in 3 hours, that a second sending of the paper not be requested, but that the corrections be verified on the phone.

In requesting your intervention, I trust in your sense of justice, and I use the opportunity to express you my personal and friendly greetings.

Pablo Antonio Cuadra, publisher, LA PRENSA newspaper

FURTHER ON SERGIO RAMIREZ' EUROPEAN TOUR

EL PAIS Interview

PM100820 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 29 May 86 p 4

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado by Alberto Luengo on 28 May in Madrid]

[Excerpts] Question: What is the political aim of the proposal for a reduction in offensive arms submitted by Nicaragua at the recent summit of Central American presidents in Esquipulas?

Answer: We believe that today we are closer than ever to reaching a peace agreement in Central America. There is agreement on the political, social, and economic aspects. There remains only the military aspect. For that reason we have submitted a specific proposal which is being discussed now by the Contadora Group's Technical Committee in Panama. What we propose is, basically, a complete ban on foreign bases, military advisers, and foreign military maneuvers in Central America, and, together with this, a reduction of or ban on all offensive weapons in the region. This means that we are proposing to demilitarize the area. The only condition we have set is that each country not be forbidden to have its own defense system, because that would mean losing our military capability to repel a foreign attack.

Question: What specific grounds do you have for insisting that the United States is prepared to invade Nicaragua?

Answer: After the document prepared by the Pentagon became known, FRG Deputy Foreign Minister Juergen Moellemann made a very dramatic statement in which he asserted that an invasion of Nicaragua was being prepared. This was a very important confirmation for us and a warning, because it comes from a government which is not a political ally of ours but rather a U.S. political ally. This kind of warning reveals the dramatic nature of the situation. We believe that, in military terms, the United States is not prepared to leave the Central American region, and if the document is signed, the Reagan administration will have no alternative but to restore the balance of forces in the region by attempting to overthrow the Sandinist regime.

Quesdtion: Does Nicaragua have any military assistance agreement with other countries, in case the United States decides to invade your country?

Answer: We have no agreement of that kind, either public or secret, with any socialist country. The USSR supplies us with military equipment and Cuba has provided us with military advisers, but if we are invaded, it is we Nicaraguans who will defend ourselves with what we have available...and I assure you that we will triumph. There is no foreign army capable of defending Nicaragua as well as we could ourselves.

Question: How does the Sandinist regime view the contras' attempts at unification and the chances of the U.S. Administration granting funds for improving the anti-Sandinists' military equipment?

Answer: In the first place, we must say that we have brought the contras to a situation of strategic military defeat. They have no military prospects in Nicaragua, however much they may receive supplies from the United States. The contras no longer have prospects of victory as a political or military force in Nicaragua. Their actions are now confined to pure terrorism, such as the mining of a country road in which a Spanish volunteer worker died this week. It is this process of military defeat which forces the CIA to press the various contra leaders to resolve their differences. Now more than ever it can be confirmed that the counterrevolution is an organizational appendage of the CIA and that therefore it is no political counterweight to us.

Question: If some contra leaders, such as Eden Pastora or Arturo Cruz, decided to return to Nicaragua and join the political opposition, could they do so?

Answer: In Nicaragua there is an extensive amnesty for anybody who wishes to return, even if he has taken part in armed actions against the Sandinist regime. This applies to Pastora, to Cruz, to anybody. There are no exceptions. With respect to Eden Pastora, I believe that his main problem was that he did not succeed in hitting it off with the CIA and could not fit into its plans. Later, he realized there was no military option against the Sandinist regime, and that led him to lay down his arms.

Question: What would be the domestic consequences for Nicaragua of peace in Central America?

Answer: We urgently need peace in order to restore our economy. It must be recalled that Nicaragua is a poor country which has also been looted for decades by an unjust economic structure and by foreign looters. Moreover, in the last few years of the struggle against Somoza, the country was still further impoverished because the production structure was paralyzed. Lastly, no sooner had we seized power than we had to face the costs of a foreign attack through the counterrevolution financed by the United States, the economic and trade blockade promoted by the United States, the mining of ports, and the almost complete lack of credits from international financial bodies. Nicaragua will receive only 5 million dollars (some 730 million pesetas) from all international credit institutions this year because of direct U.S. pressure. An end to the state of war would enable us at last to effect an economic recovery. And it would also enable us to reduce some of the restrictions on freedom, such as press censorship or the state of emergency, which we are forced to maintain as long as the danger of invasion exists.

Question: What role has Spain played in the Contadora process?

Answer: Spain's moral and political support for the Contadora Group has been crucial for that group's consolidation in international politics. The United States was never interested in the Contadora Group's consolidation, but it had to accept it as a reality legitimized with respect to the world and supported in Latin America and Europe. The support from Felipe Gonzalez' government has resulted in support from the other European countries, which view Gonzalez as an interlocutor for Latin America.

Question: A few months ago the Spanish Embassy in Managua promoted a dialogue between your government and the political opposition. How did the Sandinist regime receive this attempt at mediation?

Answer: It was a positive experience. Ambassador Cuervo, who promoted this initiative, has now left Nicaragua, but if the new ambassador reactivates this operation, we will support it.

L'HUMANITE Interview

PM121533 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 7 Jun 86 p 10

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by Maite Pinero in Paris; date not given]

[Text] [Pinero] While the Contadora Group is approaching the final phase of negotiations on the peace agreement, the United States is announcing new military maneuvers in Honduras. Can the group resist this American pressure?

[Ramirez] The American-Honduran joint maneuvers have been going on for 3 years. They have led to the establishment of a whole infrastructure, the construction of roads, airport centers, landing strips, and radar centers which are already being used by the counterrevolutionaries. These exercises serve to perfect the scenario of a U.S invasion of Nicaragua: 75,000 Marines have already been trained in Honduras. These new maneuvers are a challenge to the Contadora Group's peace efforts. The U.S. Administration is thus demonstrating that, whatever the group does, whatever it proposes, Reagan will continue to support the contras and will continue his preparations for direct aggression. The Contadora Group is discussing at this very moment the suspension of military maneuvers and the withdrawal of foreign instructors. However, the United States will not hear of its bases in Honduras being dismantled. Every time Contadora makes progress on a peace treaty, its efforts encounter Washington's aggressive policy.

[Pinero] Do you think that, despite everything, a peace treaty can be signed?

[Ramirez] We think that we are closer than ever to reaching a peace agreement. There is agreement in the political, economic, and social spheres. Only military problems remain. We have proposed the banning of foreign military bases, instructors, and maneuvers in Central America. The aim is to demilitarize the region. At the same time we are prepared to negotiate the limitation, reduction, or banning of offensive weapons. But we cannot negotiate on Nicaragua's defense capability. Our country is facing a foreign aggression and cannot abdicate its right to defend its sovereignty. The number of Nicaraguan soldiers and our defense weapons -- of which we have large numbers - are not negotiable.

The question is this: If the agreement is concluded, will the United States allow its allies to sign it? As far as we are concerned, we will make every effort to ensure that a peace treaty is signed. The Contadora Group represents the possibility of a peaceful solution. Each time the negotiations make progress, that strengthens Nicaragua's position, because it represents a defeat for the aggressive U.S. policy.

[Pinero] What do you think of the Pentagon document which stresses that a peace treaty, if concluded, will make a direct intervention inevitable?

[Ramirez] This document reveals the Reagan administration's underlying plans and thinking: A peace treaty in the region is unacceptable because it would bring stability to Nicaragua. The United States is pursuing one goal: to destabilize Nicaragua.

[Pinero] You say that the counterrevolution is not a real military threat. What effect is the aggression having on the country?

[Ramirez] The social cost of the aggression is very high. The defense budget is more than 40 percent of the state budget. This is leding to a deterioration in the economy, a reduction in productive labor, the interruption of harvests, and a drop in exports. There is discontent. We lack food, drugs, and means of transport. Essential products are rationed. This discontent is not directed against the Sandinist Front but against the aggressor. The United States was wrong in hoping to win a war of chaos and shortages. The Nicaraguans have weapons in their hands. They have never been turned against the Front. The Nicaraguan people are defending a plan -- the plan for a society based on political pluralism, a mixed economy, and a nonaligned foreign policy. What is at stake is not the survival of a government but Nicaragua's survival as a nation.

LE MONDE Interview

PM121534 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jun 86 p 4

[Interview with Vice President Sergio Ramirez by Marcel Niedergang in Paris; date not given]

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez was received by Mr Mitterrand at the Elysee this Friday, 6 June, but he will not be meeting [Prime Minister] Jacques Chirac. Mr Mitterrand told his interlocutor that France's foreign policy will not depart from the "vital minimum," which he regards as support for the policy of peace in Central America. The head of state was referring to the efforts made by the Contadora Group. He also encouraged Nicaragua, using a diplomatic expression, "to continue building democracy." Sergio Ramirez tried to be optimistic, even though the signing of the peace agreement drawn up by the Contadora Group has again been postponed.

"I think," he said, "that we are closer than ever to agreement in Central America. The political questions have been settled. We all want pluralism. That leaves military disagreements. We have proposed a plan for reducing our heavy armaments, and this plan is now being studied by the experts. We are suggesting that all foreign military advisers in Central America should be withdrawn. And that all combined military maneuvers in the region should be stopped. Some people simply want the maneuvers to be regulated and the number of foreign advisers limited. We do not accept that people should try to reduce our military forces, which are necessary to our defense and to face foreign aggression...."

Mr Ramirez, who admitted that Nicaragua's economic situation "is very serious," seems to fear a revival of discussion on political aspects, "which could lead to a real deadlock in the negotiations conducted by the Contadora Group." Although it is natural, he added, "for methods of monitoring military agreements to be established, we cannot accept people coming to check the purity of our democratic institutions. Who could accept such a demand? Our general election in November 1984 was legitimate and our democracy is perfectly valid -- as valid as that of our neighbors. How could we agree to a U.S.-dominated international commission coming to carry out an investigation in our country? The new constitution we are drafting stipulates respect for political pluralism, a mixed economy, and nonalignment, which are the three fundamental principles of Sandinism."

After Paris, Sergio Ramirez will visit Brussels. His European tour has already taken him to Madrid, Oslo, and Strasbourg in particular. At the Europe-Latin America colloquium organized by the Council of Europe and the Institute for Relations between Europe and Latin America [IRELA] (footnote) (The 3-5 June Europe-Latin America colloquium in Strasbourg, attended by many prominent people (including several former Latin American presidents), was jointly organized by Marcelino Oreja, secretary general of the Council of Europe, and Wolf Grabendorf, who heads the IRELA in Madrid), he delivered a very moderate speech in which he refrained from any reference to the United States. "We have tried to establish real forms of participation and build a real democracy," he stated. "The war imposed on us has forced us to move less rapidly than we would have liked. Only peace can enable us to revive our plan for reforms and change. But there is no question of our imposing our model on others, especially our neighbors....."

Swiss Foreign Minister Comments

PA111830 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] U.S. policy on Central America has a new critic. Pierre Aubert, the chief of the Swiss Foreign Affairs Department, has criticized the attacks staged by the counterrevolutionaries against projects that receive the support of nongovernmental Swiss organizations. The criticism is reportedly included in a letter sent by Aubert to the U.S. Government, the Agencia Nueva Nicaragua has reported.

On Thursday the Swiss official will meet with Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado, who today ended an official visit to Belgium. In statements to the press in Belgium, Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado said that Nicaragua feels it has the right to purchase weapons where it is most advisable for its defensive interests.

In this way, Dr Ramirez responded to remarks by President Reagan about alleged shipments of Soviet weapons to Nicaragua in an attempt to justify his demand for the allocation of $100 million to the contras. The House of Representatives will be discussing this allocation soon.

PASTORA PLANS POLITICAL REORGANIZATION

PA121936 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1746 GMT 12 Jun 86

[By Wilfrido Chacon S.]

[Excerpts] San Jose, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Former Nicaraguan guerrilla leader Eden Pastora announced today that a new phase of his life and struggle has begun, this time in the political arena, where he will try to achieve what he was unable to secure via the armed struggle. In the next few days the former guerrilla will travel to South America to visit several friendly politicians who could help him reorganize a party opposed to the Managua government. All this in the framework of the "new phase" of his life and of his struggle for peace and "liberty" in his country.

To begin, the former ARDE commander will be using the so-called Sandino Revolutionary Front (FRS) he founded as a political party before joining the Sandinist Front guerrillas in 1978. Pastora, who was recently invited by exile groups to join them, has told ACAN-EFE that he is sure that he can continue to work for the democratization of Nicaragua, but this time from a political position.

One of the organizations that opened its doors to Pastora is the Southern Opposition Bloc, [BOS], to which he belonged before abandoning the armed struggle and surrendering to the Costa Rican authorities. The former ARDE commander discarded the possibility that he would become a BOS ally. He has chosen to take advantage of his political abilities with the support of some Latin American and European leaders who, according to Pastora, can help him with his new plans.

Regarding the Contadora Group's decision to give the Central Americans the responsibility of negotiating for peace and reaching a solution to the problems of the region, Pastora said he is in "complete agreement" with that. The more that the conflict is restricted to the affected countries, the more the possibilities of resolving the conflict increases and, he said, "once we are let alone, we Nicaraguans will find the way to resolve our conflict."

CASTRO ATTENDS PRIMARY HEALTH CARE SEMINAR

Notes Interferon Production

FL121232 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0202 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, speaking at the afternoon session of the international seminar on primary health care, said in the future we will have in the capital a scientific medical front with a scientific community. The Cuban revolution leader explained to the 500 delegates from about 15 Latin American countries the projects being developed along with the construction of the genetic and biotechnology research center, scheduled to be completed next 1 July. Fidel said that next to the center a hotel is under construction that will accommodate collaborators or specialists interested in taking courses related to the production of interferon. Noting the steps taken by our country in support of the production of interferon, which currently surpasses 600 billion units a year, he asserted Cuba's Public Health Ministry is interested in using interferon in cancer research, even though it is used with good results in laryngeal papillomatosis, among other illnesses.

Responding to a Costa Rican delegate's question regarding Cuba's capabilities to export interferon, Fidel said that even though we could sell about 100 million units, we prefer to use them in our research or donate small amounts, as has been done up to now when a Latin American specialist requests it for a case.

Cuba offers its cooperation to develop interferon production in Latin America, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said. He added that in Latin America there are sufficient doctors and only resources are needed to move forward that program of modern technology. However, he said, the enormous thing is not the required equipment, the enormous thing is the size of the foreign debt interest that has to be paid. Later, he said the answer is to face that task and said the acquisition of the new technology by the region would only cost the equivalent of 5.5 [percent] of what it pays for the foreign debt interests, about $40 billion a year.

In the year 2000 our country will invest about 2.2 billion pesos a year in the health sector and will continue developing primary care, scientific research, and the application of advanced technology in therapeutic techniques, Castro said. He indicated that after the construction of the genetic and biotechnology research center we will continue to produce interferon in small biology research centers. He added that one of the results achieved in the new genetic research center would suffice to pay the cost of the investment. It would be a great sacrifice of the country for the benefit of man, agriculture, and other fields. Once it is implemented nationally, the salary of the 40,000 doctors and nurses, including the family doctor plan, will amount to 160 million pesos, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro asserted. He said our country can absorb that expenditure because it is the same as the peso amount one of our breweries produces in a year, more than 100 million bottles. That is possible because our state manages the national economy and tries to do things economically. That cannot happen in other countries where no one knows where the profits go.

When the campaign against smoking began in hospitals, I had already decided not to smoke, and my will was so strong that I have never had the urge to light a cigar, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro said. Fidel noted that although he used to smoke he never learned to inhale. This, together with swimming and underwater fishing, lessened the negative effects of tobacco. When I publicly decided not to smoke, I stressed that would be my last sacrifice for public health. I stopped smoking on 26 August 1985. I did it without publicity, Fidel said, and I noticed that I felt and slept better and I performed better in sports.

Discusses Foreign Debt

FL121432 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Statements by President Fidel Castro at the 11 June session of primary health care seminar at Havana's Palace of Conventions -- live or recorded]

[Unidentified delegate] Commander, I was reading the interview you gave to the EXCELSIOR newspaper, and something you said caught my attention. You said that at this time it is most important for Latin American or underdeveloped countries in general to achieve a new order in the international market, even more important than a social movement.

[Castro] I said it was a vital question. It is not that I do not prefer the revolution. [laughter] I was not thinking about a revolutionary slogan but rather a slogan of unity so that countries can unite to solve the foreign debt and development problems, which are vital issues.

After the revolution gets started, those problems become so big that they overwhelm it. They crush [those revolutions] as they are trying to crush Nicaragua, as they tried to crush Cuba. Very poor countries do not have industrial development, and they are being choked. I then said, let us create a basis for development. That is very important because, as I was explaining, we can develop many of these programs because we have a new international economic order, at least in our relations with socialist countries. That new order is lacking in all underdeveloped countries. I call them underdeveloped, not developing countries, because they are underdeveloped. The abyss grows larger each time. We continue to grow further apart from developed countries. This is why I say that a new international economic order is needed. Those are the premises for social change.

Because of poverty, social changes are squashed. I was saying that [a new international economic order is necessary] among other things, so that conditions can be created for social changes to survive. If social changes end, others jump on you to choke you, to block you. That is what I wanted to say, and I am convinced of it. [laughter]

Delivers Closing Speech

FL130041 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 86

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is delivering the closing speech of the international seminar on primary health care which met for 4 days in this capital. During these days, 1,000 Cuban and foreign delegates have discussed health problems in today's world and the solutions to live in a world full of healthy people.

INTERNATIONAL OUTPATIENT CARE SEMINAR BEGINS

FL122221 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 2130 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Today the second international seminar of outpatient care began in Havana presided over by Public Health Minister and Central Committee Member Julio Tejas. The seminar gathers over 200 delegates from Brazil, Colombia, Spain, Uruguay, and Cuba.

During the opening remarks, Dr Abelardo Ramirez, vice minister for medical assistance of the Public Health Ministry, said that in our country there are 42,715 nurses, and 15,000 of them provide primary care services. He also reported that a training program was created to care for individual patients. Their main responsibility will be to provide support services to family doctors in the patient's home and to care for those who are released early from hospitals.

ENTERPRISES FINED FOR NONDELIVERY OF GOODS

FL121830 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] Last year several enterprises throughout the country were required to remiburse other enterprises more than 2 million pesos for not delivering goods. The situation of not delivering goods, especially consumer goods, from one enterprise to another is the result of inefficiency or laziness [indolencia] and composes the majority of cases for the crime commission [comision de delitos]. In 1985, state arbitrary organs settled more than 900 claims resulting from nondelivery. The greatest number of sanctions was placed on Santiago de Cuba enterprises, which were required to pay more than 1.3 billion pesos.

REAGAN MAKES 'FALSE STATEMENTS' AT PRESS CONFERENCE

FL121316 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Commentary by Eduardo Dimas]

[Excerpts] Now we will discuss the press conference President Ronald Reagan gave yesterday. We have 30 seconds of video coverage to show you.

During the prepared press conference, the President once again brought up the topic of $100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan contras. He spoke about Soviet reconnaissance planes that overflew Nicaragua. The President discussed the classical accusations his government makes alleging that Nicaragua's FSLN is creating a communist and totalitarian system.

He spoke about the Soviet Union's new disarmament proposal, saying that it was confidential because it was being discussed in Geneva and that he would not discuss it at the press conference.

Most importantly, he said something that was absolutely false. Reagan said that it is necessary for the USSR and the United States to reach a new agreement that would replace the SALT II treaty limiting strategic weapons and he stressed -- and here is the grand lie -- that Mikhail Gorbachev is the first Soviet leader to publicly call for a reduction of nuclear weapons. This is absolutely false, totally false.

I think it is necessary to recall that Leonid Brezhnev as well as Yuri Andropov, and Konstantin Chernenko also struggled for world disarmament.

Nevertheless, with absolute impudence the President said that Gorbachev was the first Soviet leader to publicly call for nuclear disarmament. For many years the Soviet Union has had a systematic policy for nuclear disarmament.

Reagan also said the Challenger disaster was the result of a lack of vigilence resulting from the success obtained in the previous launches. This is also false.

There can never be a lack of vigilence in something as sensitive as a space launch even though previous successes had been achieved. I think the U.S. success in space science development is not comparable to the achievements of the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union maintains a strict vigilence, a strict security system on the space launches.

Reagan discussed other topics. He emphasized the Nicaraguan problem. It is known that Reagan called Nicaragua a cancer that has to be removed. When a U.S. President makes such a statement, anything can be expected.

PROBLEMS OF U.S. MODELS IN CARIBBEAN DISCUSSED

PA121718 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Washington likes to create models to deceive the public about those nations that it places or wants to place under its control.

In its effort to provide a positive image of imperialist exploitation, it does not hesitate to invest millions in certain puppets so that later they can be shown as examples of the alleged benefits that unconditional servility to Washington may represent for those who bow their heads unhesitatingly.

In the 1950's, the United States implemented the Let's Get To Work Program in Puerto Rico. This was one of the efforts to preserve the showcase of capitalism in Latin America. In the long-run, although the Puerto Rican people did all the work, the result could not have been more ephemeral and deceitful. Tens of thousands of Puerto Ricans live off government subsidies which are becoming increasingly scarce, and 60 percent of the youths lack any employment possibility. This results in high crime and drug addiction rates.

In the Caribbean, the United States then turned to Jamaica. The idea was to show how, under the leadership of a prime minister who unconditionally supported imperialism -- we are referring to Edward Seaga -- that island would become a paradise within a short period. The bonanza of this new showcase of capitalsm did not last long, and the plan aimed at foiling the people's acceptance of the opposition, led by Michael Manley, completely turned against the promoters of this idea.

With slightly more than 2 million inhabitants, Jamaica currently has the largest per capita debt of any Western hemispheric nation: each Jamaican citizen owes $1,500 to international banks. This is a figure that is much higher than, for example, the $750 that each Brazilian owes to foreign creditors.

The Jamaicans' situation is even more difficult than that experienced by the Mexicans, who have a $1,200-per capita debt. This path to impoverishment was gladly paved by Prime Minister Seaga, who received more than $700 million in loans from Washington during a 5-year period, and implemented, without any reservations, the harsh IMF measures which began the devaluation of the currency, import reductions, unemployment, and other evils that are common in underdeveloped nations.

Observers do not even adopt a moderate tone when they evaluate the Jamaican crisis. Their predictions are markedly pessimistic, especially when figures show that the bauxite production, one of the country's main sources of revenue, dropped from 12 million tons in 1980 to barely 6 million last year.

The picture is very bad. Jamaica is currently devoting more than one-third of its budget to pay its loans.

These showcases of capitalism are completely broke.

U.S. WITHDRAWAL FROM SALT II CREATES 'CRISIS'

FL111530 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1149 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Commentary by Roberto Alvarez Quinones]

[Excerpts] At the end of May, I commented on President Ronald Reagan's decision to ignore the Salt II Treaty and reported that it met with certain difficulties, certain resistance in NATO, which was examining the contradictions contained in the warlike treaty that has been in existance for several years. Today, I am bringing up the topic again because this has become more complicated since then. It has prompted a very serious crisis within NATO. Some say, and I agree with them, that this is NATO's greatest crisis in the past 20 years. The situation has changed because of a strong reaction outside and within the United States.

The reaction outside and within the United States is very logical. Everyone is aware that even though Salt II did not prevent modernization and creation of more powerful nuclear missiles, it did eliminate the older weapons and limited the amount of nuclear missiles. That is very important because there are so many now. The United States and the Soviet Union are each limited to 1,200 nuclear missiles. If that limit is lifted, an uncontrollable situation is created, and that is why everyone is concerned with the U.S. position.

The United States has only two alternatives in this affair: Either reverse its decision or create a NATO crisis which will result in the isolation of the United States. This has not previously occurred but it could happen if the United States maintains this position.

I do not believe that even the British Government will support the United States on this position because there is much at risk. It is a very dangerous and irresponsible action that the United States is taking.

I do not know how or in what form Washington will reverse its decision, but I think it will have to definitely do so, or this will result in a fatal blow to NATO. In conclusion, if the Reagan administration maintains this position, one will have to assume that the United States is preparing for a third world war.

CARICOM FOREIGN MINISTERS ISSUE COMMUNIQUE

FL102157 Bridgetown CANA in English 2147 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 10, CANA -- Following is a partial text of the communique issued by Caribbean Community (Caricom) foreign ministers following their June 5-6 meeting in Belize.

Review of international politics issues: The ministers reviewed the international political situation paying special attention to issues of particular significance to the region.

Belize:

The standing committee reaffirmed Caricom's support for the preservation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Belize.

Ministers welcomed the return to civilian rule in Guatemala and urged the new Guatemalan Government to be understanding and flexible in future discussions with Belize.

Such discussions should explore ways of arriving at a solution which recognises Belizean sovereignty and Belize's right to maintain and preserve its present and constitutional borders.

Guyana/Venezuela:

Foreign ministers noted the efforts currently being made to resolve the controversy arising from Venezuela's territorial claim aginst Guyana. They encouraged the parties to continue their search for a peaceful solution and in this regard, urged them to maintain their cooperation with the secretary-general of the United Nations in the discharge of his mandate, given in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreement, to choose a means of settlement. Ministers learnt with particular satisfaction that the two countries had recently agreed to undertake a programme of economic cooperation. They were of the view that the agreements reached could contribute significantly to a further improvement Guyana/Venezuela relations.

Haiti:

The ministers expressed their desire for a satisfactory solution to the situation in Haiti so that the legitimate aspirations of the people of Haiti might be realised and the stability of the region secured. In this regard, they welcomed initiatives taken by the international community including the United Nations and the Organisation of American States (OAS). In particular, they noted with satisfaction the appointment of a special representative by the United Nations secretary general to coordinate efforts to obtain emergency international assistance for Haiti.

Central America:

The ministers reaffirmed their strong support for the continuing efforts of the Contadora Group to seek a negotiated settlement to the conflict in Central America. In this context, they welcomed the positive contribution that the Lima Support Group is making to the quest for a definite solution.

The ministers expressed their conviction that other countries with interest and influence in the region could best advance the cause of peace, security and development in Central America by supporting the Contadora process as the most likely means of achieving a resolution of the conflict.

Caricom -- Latin American relations

The Ministers noted with satisfaction the resurgence of democracy in many countries in Latin America. They reiterated their desire to expand and strengthen relations between the Caribbean and Latin America. They noted initiatives already taken in this regard and pledged a continuation of efforts to promote further understanding and cooperation between the Caribbean Community and Latin America.

Foreign ministers reaffirmed the need for full adherence to the principle of universality of membership in all regional arrangements. In this context, they noted with satisfaction the decision taken at the special session of the OAS held in Cartagena, Colombia in December, 1985 to modify the charter so as to permit both Belize and Guyana to become members of the OAS. They called for the elimination of exclusionary provisions which are still entrenched in other regional treaties and arrangements.

The situation in Southern Africa:

The ministers noted the intensificaton of the just struggle taking place within South Africa to bring an end to the cruel, inhuman and hated system of apartheid. They vehemently condemned the increased repression by the racist regime in South Africa of that country's black population and the blatant aggression perpetrated by that regime against its neighbors. The committee regarded as deplorable and wholly unacceptable the South African regime's attempts to destabilize neighbouring countries by economic, military and other means.

Ministers expressed total condemnation of the recent violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe which resulted in the killing of innocent civilians and the significant destruction of property.

The committee expressed appreciation for the efforts of the eminent persons group (EPG), established by the commonwealth heads of government conference to assist in the process of political dialogue in South Africa. Ministers were appalled at the outright contempt with which the South African regime has responded to those efforts.

The ministers expressed the unswerving and steadfast solidarity of the people of the Caribbean with the oppressed people of South Africa and with the governments and peoples of other countries in the region.

They called for the application of mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with chapter seven of the United Nations Charter.

Apartheid in sports:

The standing committee noted that the United Nations General Assembly, at its fortieth session, has adopted and opened for signature an international convention against apartheid in sports.

The SCMFA [not further identified] noted also that Caribbean countries had played a major role in the discussion on, and adoption of, the convention and that all member states either had already signed it or were taking steps to do so.

The ministers expressed the view that the new convention could be an effective international instrument to secure the further isolation of the racist apartheid regime of South Africa in the field of sports. Ministers hoped for the early signature and ratification of the convention by all states.

Middle East:

The ministers, after reviewing the situation in the Middle East, stressed the need for an intensification of efforts to achieve a just and lasting settlement on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions.

They reaffirmed their conviction that such a settlement could best be attained within a framework which included respect for the rights of the Palestinian people, in particular their right to a homeland of their own, Israel's withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, and the acceptance of the right of all states in the region to a peaceful existence within safe, secure and recognised borders.

The ministers also reiterated their concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq and expressed the hope that the parties would heed the call of the international community to desist from further hostilities and to seek a negotiated settlement.

International terrorism:

The ministers discussed the problem of terrorism which poses a serious threat to international peace and security. They unequivocally condemned all forms of terrorism and expressed grave concern at the escalation in terrorist activities.

They stressed the need for the international community to take collective action towards the elimination of this problem.

Disarmament:

The standing committee expressed its concern over the lack of progress in arms control and disarmament and called for determined efforts by the major powers to agree on concrete measures for disarmament especially in the nuclear field.

In this context, the ministers reaffirmed their support for the New Delhi initiative in which six world leaders had called for a halt in the nuclear arms race.

They also endorsed the new appeal by the six leaders to the United States and the Soviet Union for renewed negotiations and a moratorium on nuclear tests.

The ministers stressed that peace and development are closely interrelated and reiterated that the halting of the arms race followed by urgent disarmament measures would release sorely needed resources for development.

Safety of nuclear plants:

In the wake of the Chernobyl and other nuclear accidents, the meeting discussed the implications for the region of the spread of nuclear installation since it is now clear that even the peaceful use of nuclear power, without appropriate safeguards, is potentially harzardous.

They agreed that steps must be taken to monitor radioactivity and to prevent the importation of contaminated food.

The ministers were also insistent that no part of the region, including the Caribbean sea, should ever be used for the disposal of nuclear or other toxic wastes.

The vulnerability of small states:

The standing committee reviewed the situation of small states, including their inherent vulnerability, in the prevailing international political, military and economic environment.

As part of that review, ministers considered the report of the consultative group established by the commonwealth secretary-general as mandated by the commonwealth heads of government conference in New Delhi in 1983. The committee agreed on the need for sustained consultaton and concerted action by the member states of the Caribbean Community in order to preserve their sovereignty and territorial integrity and to promote the safety, and welfare of their peoples.

While reaffirming the commitment of member states to take such steps at the national and regional levels, as might be within their power to achieve these ends, the ministers called on the international community to respect the right of every states, regardless of size, to a peaceful, secure and sovereign existence. The ministers urged the international community, including its multilateral financial institutions to respond to the special needs of small, developing countries.

Island developing states:

The standing committee reiterated the position that small size and insularity created special problems for the development of the economies of most Caricom member states.

The ministers welcomed the recent contribution by UNCTAD [United Nations Conference on Trade and Development] and the commonwealth secretariat to the greater international understanding of the special problems of island developing states. They noted that the subject of island developing states would be discussed at the forty-first session of the general assembly and urged all member states to give support to the creation of a special programme of assistance for island developing countries.

The issue of drug trafficking:

The standing committee reviewed the situation relating to drug trafficking and drug abuse and reiterated its concern over the gravity and urgency of these problems in the region. The ministers reaffirmed that these problems must be tackled by appropriate measures in producing and transit countries as well as countries of destination.

The ministers noted with satisfaction that a number of relevant studies, discussions and decisions have been undertaken at the levels of the standing committee of ministers of educaton, the committee of health officials and the OECS [Organization of Eastern Caribbean States] and Caricom secretariats and that a meeting of attorneys-general, commissioners of police and comptrollers of customs is to be held.

Among the responses to the problem arising from the various studies and discussions have been the strengthening and harmonisation of national legislation, and health and educational programmes aimed at the prevention of drug abuse and the rehabiliation of the users of illicit drugs. The committee supported the coordination of these efforts at the Caricom level with similar efforts at the hemispheric and global levels and welcomed the steps being taken to develop a coherent regional position for the discussions at the commonwealth law ministers conference in August, 1986, and the world conference on drug abuse mandated by the United Nations General Assembly and scheduled for June 1987.

Law of the Sea:

The ministers noted with satisfaction the progress made by the preparatory commission established under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the increase in the number of countries ratifying the convention since their last meeting. The ministers called on all states which had signed but not ratified the agreement to expedite the process of ratification so that the convention could enter into force at the earliest possible time.

Multilateralism:

The ministers expressed concern about the continued erosion of the principle of multilateralism. They reaffirmed that the multilateral process was essential for small developing states such as those in the Caribbean. They noted with concern the trend towards bilateralism and unilateralism which has been reflected in the by-passing of the organisation of the United Nations system, the withdrawal of membership from a number of UN bodies and the diminished support for regional institutions.

They pointed out that the financial crisis facing the internatinal organisations arising from the unilateral withholding of assessed budgetary contributions by some countries threatened the integrity of those organisations and called on all states to give full support to the multilateral process.

The floods in Jamaica:

The standing committee during its deliberations learnt with regret of the disastrous floods which affected Jamaica in the wake of heavy rainfall on the island. In a special message, foreign ministers extended their sympathy to the government and people of Jamaica on the resulting loss of life and property.

Date and venue of next meeting:

An offer by the Government of Guyana to host the thirteenth meeting of the SCMFA on May 4-8, 1987 was warmly accepted by the standing committee. (end of text).

CARICOM SECRETARY GENERAL TO LEAVE JOB

FL102218 Bridgetown CANA in English 2143 GMT 10 Jun 86

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 10, CANA -- Caribbean Community (Caricom) Secretary General Roderick Rainford is leaving the job this year, Caricom Secretariat sources said today.

Rainford, a Jamaican economist, completes three years as head of the Secretariat in September and has already told Caricom leaders he intends to quit then, the sources said.

Heads of government meet in Georgetown next month and a successor may be identified.

Rainford's period in office has been marked by declining trade among the 13 nations of the community.

BAHAMAS

ROKER ON DRUG LEGISLATION, CUBAN ISSUE

FL112351 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The minister of national security, the Honorable Loftus Roker, foreshadowed legislation which will allow the government to confiscate, on conviction, property of drug traffickers which can be traced to the profits of drug trafficking. The minister said the legislation would be brought to the House this year and members would be asked to agree. Mr Roker stressed the importance of parliamentarians being serious about stamping out drug trafficking and said members of the House must be in the forefront of those who try to oppose the law.

Turning to the Cuban issue, the minister took his view with the opposition which has questioned the government's relationship with the government of Cuba. Mr Roker reminded the leader of the opposition that one of Mr Isaac's leading members in the Senate, Mr J Henry Bostwick, represents the Cuban interests in the Bahamas. Mr Roker asked House members: Is it all right for Bostwick to collect money from the Cuba Government but not all right for our government to talk to another? Imagine what he would say, said Mr Roker, if a PLP [Progressive Liberal Party] lawyer was representing the Cubans.

The minister of national security also charged that when the American Government had banned Americans from traveling to the United States [as heard] Mr Bostwick tried to assist Americans in obtaining visas here so as to allow them to travel from the United States to the Bahamas, then on to Cuba.

NO CONFIDENCE RESOLUTION IN PINDLING DEFEATED

FL122033 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpt] [Begin Pindling recording] I don't really know what happened in the FNM ranks but I just think that they were confused. They were caught unprepared, unwilling and, as I expected, we expected [corrects himself] Mr Isaacs [words indistinct] [end recording].

That's the response of Prime Minister the Honorable Sir Lynden Pindling to the defeat of the opposition-sponsored resolution of no confidence in the prime minister. There was a buzz of conversation among observers in the gallery when the resolution was defeated 17 to 2. The leader of the opposition, Mr Kendall Isaacs, and member of parliament for the Carmichael constituency, Mr Frank Watson, were the only two opposition members in the House when the vote was taken. Prime Minister Pindling said the opposition was unprepared.

DOMINICA

CHARLES COMMENTS ON OECS, CALLS FOR POLICE FORCE

FL121754 Bridgetown CANA in English 1707 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, June 12, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles has recommended more security and cultural contacts among the seven members of the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

In an interview with Canaradio, Charles said the grouping now marking its fifth anniversary had progressed with cooperation in areas such as sports and marketing, but there are other services we can share. She suggested the creation of an OECS police force, but it was unclear on what scale it should operate.

In the old days, you had policemen in the Windward Islands, she recalled. Perhaps, we could have OECS policemen, which gives a freeness of movement which allows people to serve in different countries and they don't get stultified serving in one island. (This) would enhance, I think, the efficiency of the police force, and then, of course, we have to work together from the point of view of security -- drug security, smuggling, and so on.

In the interview, she lauded the working of the organisation, but chided politicians for not being prepared to make certain concessions. She also maintained her opposition to the OECS having two offices -- the central secretariat in St Lucia and the economic affairs body in Antigua.

I don't think that any organisation ... has ever been so closely united as ours has been, she said. Charles said she thought that we should move to have one secretariat in one place.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT SEEKS TO FREEZE DUVALIER U.S. ASSETS

FL121518 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 86

[Text] A 3-man delegation left Haiti yesterday after a strike called to press for the resignation of two government officials crippled transportation and shut down businesses in the capital in several provincial towns. Justice Minister Francois Latortoue said the delegation would meet Friday with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and other Justice and Treasury officials to discuss ways of freezing any assets held in the United States by ousted President Jean-Claude Duvalier, who fled to France on February 7th. Haiti is asking the American Government to seize the possessions of defeated President Jean-Claude Duvalier.

Port-au-Prince, the capital, was calm yesterday, but radio reports said demonstrations were staged in three provincial cities in Haiti's southern peninsula.